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### HONGKONG'S MANY NEEDS. SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

#### CENSORING OF CINEMA FILMS

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, LUNACY,  
CLOCKS AND CHILDREN.

Work which requires to be done was the title of an extremely interesting lecture which was delivered by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, on Tuesday night, at St. Paul's College, under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society, as briefly reported in our last issue.

The lecturer said he wished to emphasise the fact, at the outset, that he was not there in a representative or official capacity, but simply as a member of the local community, and he proposed to submit for their consideration subjects of some moment to people now residing in the Colony and to suggest a few remedies which might be applied in the present situation.

#### THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

He thought that, perhaps, the most important and urgent problem to be dealt with in the Colony was that relating to housing. It was obviously a problem which might be considered from different points of view. He would, first of all, consider the question of the erection of houses in entirely newly opened districts. The question arose as to whether the Government should build a number of new houses, just as it had been building houses for subordinate officers of the Civil Service. The houses would then remain the property of the Government, but he did not think that was the best scheme. In his opinion a more suitable one was for the Government to grant a certain amount of financial assistance towards the building of new houses in new districts, so that persons who came into those new houses might, after a certain period of time and under certain conditions, become owners of their own residences. Looking at the matter from that point of view there were certain fundamental principles which would have to be taken into consideration. The first was that land should not be dear, otherwise it would not be possible for people of moderate means to become owners of their own houses. Another thing was that there should be a certain standard type of houses, and a certain standard of materials should be used, so that the houses would be easy of erection and there would be economy in building. Another point would be the fixing of standard rents. He meant that a certain maximum rent should be fixed for a certain type of house. This measure must be accompanied by some form of prohibition against higher rents being exacted for a certain type of house, and, in order to prevent speculators coming in, they would have to introduce certain restrictions against the alienation of the property. Another requirement in the opening up of new areas, which would naturally be some distance from the centre of the Colony, would be the provision of cheap means of access either by land or water, or both. Another point to be considered would be the provision of financial means and methods for repairs, insurance, etc. A question to be taken into consideration was whether or not it was advisable to introduce into the Colony an Ordinance containing provisions similar to those in the Building Societies' Act at Home. The Building Societies' Act came into operation in 1874, and was subsequently amended, notably by the Act of 1894. He thought that legislation should be introduced into the Colony, covering the same scope as the Home Act. Mr. Pollock next read out the following from Lord Halsbury's "Laws of England":—"Building societies are societies formed for the purpose of raising, by the subscriptions of the members, a fund out of which advances may be made to members, by way of mortgage, upon the security of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold estate, the primary object being to assist the members in obtaining a small landed property."

The method adopted is for the members to take shares of a definite amount, which amount is, as a rule, payable to the society by small periodical subscriptions. Out of the funds so acquired advances are made to members from time to time upon mortgage of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, the amount of such advances being the nominal amount of the shares held by the member less, in most cases, a considerable discount. Although treated in the earlier legislation as bodies of comparatively humble interest, many building societies have developed into large institutions. Some societies have so far deviated from their original intention as mainly to devote their funds to financing builders, the funds being derived from members who subscribe for shares as an investment and are known as investing members."

Continuing, Mr. Pollock stated that the Acts of 1874 and 1894 provide for Building Societies which are either of a permanent character or which terminate at a fixed date. It had occurred to him that Building Societies, under certain conditions and with a certain amount of financial assistance from the Government, would be very effective means for opening up and building upon new areas in the Colony. It seemed to him—and here, again, he wished to point out that he was speaking merely as a private member of the community, and not in any sense

as the mouth-piece of the Government—that there was something a great deal more drastic than the above required to meet the housing question in parts of Victoria and Kowloon. It seemed to him that the poorer class of tenant, and even the middle class both in Hongkong and Kowloon, in areas already built upon—badly needed some form of protection against the rent-raising landlord. In considering what measures should be adopted, they could, to a very great extent, find the key in a very interesting article in the *Daily News*, above the signature "K.C." In the article the writer pointed out what had been done and was being done in Great Britain. The first Act he referred to was that passed at Home on December 23rd, 1915. The net effect of the Act is that landlords cannot raise the rent or evict the tenant of any house in the metropolitan police area whose rent or rateable value on August 3rd, 1914, did not exceed £35 a year. In the provinces and Ireland it applied to houses whose rent or valuation on that date did not exceed £20 a year; in Scotland, £30 a year.

"As might be expected, landlords have tried to get round and get through the statute, but hitherto as, also, might be expected, considering who drafted it, the Act has withstood all assaults. Last week an appeal from the West Bromwich County Court came before the Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Sankey. A new tenant entered into the occupation of a house whose rent on August 3rd, 1914, was 10s a week. The landlord sought to charge the tenant £1 a week, and the County Court Judge held that he was entitled to do so. The Divisional Court reversed the judgment, holding that the "standard rent" (i.e., the rent of August, 1914) applied to the house and not to the tenant. This decision is one of far-reaching importance, and will affect thousands of tenancies throughout Great Britain. It is especially important in view of the fact that Parliament is going to be invited this week to deal with the case of more highly rented houses."

"Since that time, the grievance which in 1915 only affected the working-class community has spread to the middle classes. If we may judge from the questions put down on the Order Paper in the House of Commons by Mr. James Rowlands and Sir Alfred Yes (who generally know what they are talking about), the need for some remedy is most urgent. Landlords threatened to evict their tenants whose rent in August, 1914, was over £35 unless they in some measure pay greatly increased rentals or in others pay the house at an exorbitant figure."

"The short and simple way out is to delete the words '£35' for the metropolitan police area, '£30' for Scotland, and '£25' for the provinces and Ireland in section 2 sub-section 2 of the 1915 Act, and substitute, say, '£100.' '£25' and '£70.'"

"No class in the community has suffered so much from the effects of the war as the middle-class who live in suburban 'villas.' This passage more particularly applies to Kowloon," said Mr. Pollock.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock stated that they probably were just as well acquainted as he was with the conditions which existed in the more crowded parts of Victoria and Kowloon. There was no doubt—at least, so it seemed to him—that the tenants, both lower class Chinese and also the middle class Europeans, did require some protection in the Colony. What happened in some cases was that the landlords came from somewhere outside the Colony—were not men born in the Colony—and bought a house let at a certain rent and, after screwing up the rent to a higher figure, got rid of the house, when the time was ripe, at a great profit. If it could be shown that that sort of thing existed to a considerable extent some measures should be taken to stop it. It was not only an injustice to the unfortunate tenants who had to pay rents out of proportion to their means, but it was bad for the Government when they found it necessary to acquire land for public purposes. In this Colony there was so little flat land near the central district that it seemed certain that drastic legislation was immediately required, and it would be very interesting if one could get reliable returns showing to what extent rents had been raised in the more sought-after districts of Victoria and Kowloon since, say, January 1st, 1918. Of course, it would be difficult for anybody to get complete information on the subject, but even comparatively complete information would be very illuminating in more ways than one.

The letter of "K.C." also contained the suggestion, which had been adopted, apparently, in the Straits Settlements legislation, for the establishment of Fair Rents Courts. He had turned up that afternoon the Straits Settlements Ordinance entitled "Increase of Rents Restriction Ordinance" passed on September 14th, 1917, for the prevention of increase in the rents of small dwelling houses. It seemed to go further in some respects than the Home legislation and was pretty sweeping in its character. An amending Ordinance was passed on January 31st, 1918, dealing with an order made by the Board fixing the rent of a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house. Any person who sought to eject

a tenant from the house was liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Therefore, if they were to bring in some such legislation in this Colony, they would only be following in the footsteps of the sister Colony.

In connection with the housing question, another point to be considered was the desirability of passing a law similar to the Peak Districts Residents' Ordinance, passed last year, to render residence in certain portions of the Colony subject to the permission of the Governor-in-Council.

Coming to another question, in regard to which there had been a certain amount of comment the question of Housing at the Peak he did not think he need say more than a few words. One very obvious course to adopt would be to throw open the building sites in the Pukfulum Drainage area, in which at present the erection of houses was prohibited. Another possible scheme of relief would be the construction of a tramway up Wanchai Gap, followed by the development of building sites on the slopes of Mount Cameron by means of a road. Another possible tramway, which would have to be much longer than the Wan Chai line, would run from West Point to the junction of Harlech and Hutton Roads, to be followed by a road round High West. He ventured to suggest that the unofficial members of Council could render help to the Government in the matter of housing by joining with the Government in asking the Secretary of State to allow the floating of short-term loans for such improvements, thus rendering the schemes independent of fluctuations of revenue. As a side-issue to the housing question, there was the question of the value of land. Whilst land was valued very highly as soon as it became known that the Government intended to acquire it, the price depreciated remarkably when it was valued for probate purposes. He had no hesitation in describing that as a fraud on the revenue, and if clear proof of a deliberate under-valuation was discovered he certainly would not fail to deal with it in his official capacity as Attorney-General.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The next question the lecturer dealt with was Hospital Accommodation. In this matter he suggested that the Government Civil Hospital, though convenient, situated for Chinese and possibly other Asiatic residents of the Colony, was certainly not favourably located for Europeans. Therefore, it seemed to him that a separate Hospital for Europeans should be established on the Island in a better and less crowded locality. Another requirement was the provision of a hospital in Kowloon for residents, other than Chinese, who already had a hospital of their own on the peninsula. It was probably not necessary, at first, to start more than a small hospital, which would be capable of improvement and extension. It would be sufficient if there was a large site. In connection with the hospital improvement it was absolutely necessary to consider the increasing of the staff of Government medical officers and of British sisters. With so much demobilisation going on there would be possibly enough persons available to strengthen both staffs. There should also be an area of reasonably large dimensions set apart for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum. The present asylum had been justly criticised as situated on a wrong site in a very expensive part of the Colony. The inmates had no real place for exercise, and if they were given free air and freer space in Kowloon it would be a boon to humanity. He believed that the Government was trying to make every effort to remove these poor, unfortunate lunatics as soon as possible. The Chinese lunatics were drafted to Canton, and, similarly, the European lunatics were sent Home. Unfortunately, however, there were inmates, not perhaps very many in number, who had been in the Asylum for a number of years owing to disputes as to nationality, etc.

#### AN AIR SERVICE.

The next subject referred to by Mr. Pollock was that of an aeroplane service for the Colony. He contended that aeroplanes were required, or would shortly be required, for both passenger and postal services. Some members might think he was looking a long way ahead, but he would remind them that less than two years ago—in August, 1908—the British Channel was flown over for the first time by an aeroplane. When they reflected upon what had been done since and read the wonderful accounts of battles in the air and of long non-stop voyages in aeroplanes, perhaps they would be disposed to agree with him that Hongkong should have an aeroplane service. As probably they were aware, he ventured to suggest, in the form of a question, in the Legislative Council, that an Aerodrome could be made conveniently in the north-west corner of the plain in which Sheung-shui was situated. It had an advantage over two other sites which had been mentioned—namely, the flat of Tai-ne and Shatin—because those places would have to be reclaimed and that would take a lot of time and money. It seemed to him that they had a considerably freer approach to the Sheung-shui plain from Deep Bay, where it was less mountainous than the other

places. He hoped that in the course of the next few years, he would be able to go by airship to England and come back by the same means. The project might seem large, but it would do no harm to indulge in new ideas.

#### IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

It would be of the utmost importance to this Colony to link up with the Imperial Wireless Telegraph chain. The wireless installation at D'Aguilar was too low powered for commercial purposes. He had dealt with the subject during a debate in Council on October 3rd, 1912, and he asked those who were interested on the subject to read the debate.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT FOR WOMEN.

An Industrial Settlement and Farm for women was badly needed. It should be located in Kowloon Old City or somewhere in that neighbourhood. A considerable number of women who did not mean British women, but those of other nationalities found it extremely difficult to earn a livelihood, and such a settlement, if established, would not only be very soon self-supporting but would also prove an immense boon. It would, perhaps, interest them to learn that their Roman Catholic friends were already making preparations for the establishment of such a settlement.

#### CHILDREN, CINEMAS AND CLOCKS.

There was considerable need in the Colony for the provision of rooms for children in the neighbourhood of factories where parents were employed. Here they could be looked after and receive useful rudimentary teaching. The streets were not the proper playground for children.

All he need say on the question of cinemas was that the question of censoring films was now under consideration, and that legislation on the subject would very shortly be introduced. They all knew how very extensively cinema exhibitions were patronised, and it was extremely important that films should be subjected to censorship.

With regard to the question of clocks, it had been constantly urged in the Legislative Council that a clock was wanted on the railway station clock-tower at Kowloon. There should be a big clock, which could be seen from all parts of the harbour. Another place suggested as a conspicuous position was the Post Office. He thought, however, that the Railway Station was the more conspicuous of the two.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE HINTERLAND.

He had dealt with subjects of immediate interest to the Colony, and he now intended to refer to the development of the stretch of country lying between the northern frontiers of the Colony of Hongkong and the City of Canton. It seemed to him that the development of that vast tract must be a matter of prime importance to both places. The tract between Hongkong and Canton was enormous. It was believed that the area referred to contained considerable quantities of coal and limestone. In view of the high prices ruling during the past few years, they must regard the opening up of a supply of coal reasonably near to this Colony as of the utmost importance. He ventured to suggest that some such body as an Anglo-Chinese Association should be formed between the Colony of Hongkong and the City of Canton to develop the mineral and other resources of the country lying between the two places. They would probably discover iron and other metals. Already wolfram had been found near Tanoshan in a place called Needle Hill.

#### STUDY OF MINING ENGINEERING.

In connection with the question of mineral development, perhaps he might also suggest that the Chinese customs service, which had done so much for the benefit of China, should have attached to it a staff of mining engineers and experts. It would also seem profitable for the University to train some of its students in mining engineering and, perhaps, by friendly co-operation with the Kwangtung authorities, the mining engineering students of the University could go there and study.

#### HANKOW-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Another matter which he wished to put forward in connection with such an Association as he had mentioned was the linking up of the Kowloon-Canton railway with the Canton-Hankow line. The distance between the two termini was only a matter of three or four miles, and it would be of the greatest advantage to the Colony to have through connection with Hankow.

It would also be of great assistance in the maintenance of order, if a good motor-road were built from Sheung-shui to the city of Canton. It would promote order and prosperity and would be of the greatest benefit to all.

At this stage Press representatives were asked to leave—presumably in order that Government servants might be free to express their opinions without fear of being subsequently called to account.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS COMMERCIAL WIRELESS AND THE CONDITION OF THE HARBOUR.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move.

That arrangements be made at once for the installation of a powerful commercial wireless station, capable of connecting direct with Colombo or some other station in Ceylon.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., will ask the following questions:

1. As the introduction and increased use of rickshaws on the Peak footpaths has created a new danger to child life, will the Government hasten the conversion of the corner of waste ground between the Government villas and Mount Kellie Road into a suitable playground?

2. Will the Government construct on the unused lot on the north side of the Royal Courts of Justice a pavilion which can be used as a bandstand in the evenings and in the daytime as a sun and rain shelter for the amuse and children who now haunt the Cricket Ground and Court verandahs?

3. What steps is the Government taking before the rainy season commences to save the hull and roadway below the London Mission House at Cheung Chau from being washed away?

4. What progress has been made in the work of connecting all Police Stations by telephone?

5. Why has the First Police Magistrate and Coroner been appointed to act as Director of Education in addition to his other duties when there are in the Colony two or three educationalists, with previous experience of the office?

6. Has the Government made any protest against the arbitrary cancellations, without notice, of homeward bookings by the *Empresses of Russia, Asia, and Japan* and *Monte Carlo*?

7. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the serious lack of sufficient hotel accommodation in the Colony? If so, has the Government done anything to assist visitors to obtain shelter?

8. Why have there been no Legislative Council Meetings for about a month?

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask the following questions:

1. Will the Government appoint a committee of experts to inquire into and report upon:

(a) The condition of the channel by which vessels enter the Harbour in order to proceed to their buoys or to the existing wharves.

(b) The efficiency, or otherwise, of the present Government dredger, the *St. Enoch*.

(c) The necessity, or otherwise, of at once ordering a modern dredging plant for constant use in this Harbour.

2. Has the report and finding of the "Civil Service Salaries Commission" been sent in to the Government yet and, if so, will the Government lay it upon the table for the consideration of the Council?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled, An Ordinance to authorise the British Traders Insurance Company, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold.

It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JESUITS KILLED IN ACTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—The statistics relating to the Jesuits during the war, published months ago by the newspaper *Italia*, which is not partial to the Clergy and to the Society of Jesus, prove that the Jesuits were not hostile to the Allies—Mobilized, 300; dead, 122; (then over 120); prisoners, 20; wounded, 48; on active service, 428; of whom 10 were captains, 15 first-lieutenants, 81 second-lieutenants, 8 adjutants, 3 naval officers, 60 sergeants, 69 corporals, and 5 surgeons. Many were decorated—37 with the Legion d'Honneur, 10 with the Military Order medals and 200 with the Croix de Guerre; mentioned in despatches, 320. These are, therefore, said the newspaper, nearly 15,000 Sisters of Charity have been at the front. What would the Marquis de Pomal and his celebrated followers say to this? They would all bow their heads and beat their breasts, exclaiming: *Peccati! Peccati! Vero est boni sumus!*—Yours, etc., A.M.C.B.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The large gathering who watched yesterday's tennis were rewarded with a very notable exhibition, particularly in the open championship singles, when, following up his recent successes against A. H. Rumjahn and G. Manley, T. Mishima, the Japanese player, entered the final by beating F. A. Redmond. Mishima will now meet Kent, and the winner will challenge Ng Sze Kwong for the honour of being tennis champion of the Colony.

Redmond started well in the first set, with four games to two. Mishima won a game, and there was much cheering when Redmond increased his lead to 5-3 by winning the next game. From this stage onwards, however, the Japanese gave a masterly exhibition, sending in some wonderfully strong drives. He won four games in succession and the set, 7-5.

In the second set, Redmond again started promisingly. Going up to the net, he neutralised some of Mishima's best shots by smothering them, and was leading by three games to one. Again Mishima recovered, and, by accuracy rather than brilliance, gained game after game, till he won the set, 6-3. Mishima brought off some back-hand drives right across the court with great force.

The pace slowed down considerably in the third set, as both players were feeling the strain of the very fast game. Mishima tried fewer of his hard drives from the base-line, and Redmond, going up to the net, beat him time after time. Redmond gained five games before he gave the Japanese one. Then Redmond won the next game in fine style, and the set, 6-1.

The fourth set saw both showing rather more caution. Redmond was leading 3-1, when his opponent, realising that he could only win with his tremendously powerful drive, once again commenced to hit hard. To the ordinary player hitting hard might have meant inaccuracy, but not so Mishima, who had Redmond "standing" time after time with his drives from one end of the court to the other. Mishima won four games in succession before he gave Redmond a game. Redmond made several mistakes in the last few games, so it was not surprising that Mishima gained another point, the set (6-4), and the match.

After a very strenuous game indeed, Kent and Jennings beat Hickling and Humphreys—a very creditable feat, considering that they were giving their opponents two strokes in every game. The first set went to 20 games before Kent and Jennings won. Then Humphreys and Hickling gained the next set, 6-4.

In the last set, Kent and his partner had to go all the way to win. Both of them played exceptionally well at the net.

By defeating Major Ardoino in two straight sets, L. Forster has entered the final of the Club Handicap, Class A. He now meets A. Morse for the honours, and, though Morse has slightly the better handicap, the match should be a very exciting one.

The results were as follows:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

T. Mishima beat F. A. Redmond, 7-5, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."

L. Forster (recs. 1/6) beat Major Ardoino (recs. 2/8), 6-4, 6-3.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.

N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (ows 30) beat A. D. Humphreys and C. C. Hickling (recs.), 11-9, 4-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—G. Manley and A. H. Rumjahn v. F. A. Redmond and N. E. Kent.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The Kowloon C.C. are still at the head of the Hard Court Tennis League table, with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. a close second. Four more matches remain to be played (Kowloon v. St. Stephens, St. Stephens v. H.M. Dockyard, Dockyard v. Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. R.G.A.) so it is not unlikely that the present positions will be altered.

The League table now stands as follows:—

PLAYED. WON. LOST.

Kowloon C.C. 7 6 1

Chinese Y.M.C.A. 6 5 1

H.M. Dockyard 6 2 4

St. Stephens College 6 2 4

88th Co. R.G.A. 7 1 6

## WAR SAVINGS.

## TWENTY EIGHTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$313,100.00 (Straits Currency), which constitutes a record. The amounts paid in were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 1/2 per cent.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,250.

The subscriptions received last month in local currency amounted to \$150,000, bringing the total received to date to \$2,550,310.

The subscriptions in Straits Currency received since the last investment amounted to \$130,230.30, bringing the total to \$743,493.31.

The subscriptions in sterling received since the last investment amounted to 2,000.10s. 11d., bringing the total to £15,763 17s. 5 1/2d.

The subscriptions in Yen received since the last investment amounted to Yen 100, bringing the total to Yen 698.40.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

## JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the hearing was concluded before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), of the civil action in which Messrs. P. A. Lapieque & Co., merchants, of Queen's Buildings, claimed from Wo Fat Shing, merchants and ship-owners of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, the sum of \$2,692 as damages for breach of a contract to carry some of the plaintiff's cargo of wood to Saigon.

The statement of claim showed that the freight payable to the defendants under the contract upon 203 pieces, less 31 pieces actually shipped, was \$1,283.37, and included in the amount which the plaintiffs are alleged to have suffered in damages through the breach of contract is the sum of \$3,440 paid to the Société Anonyme for freight of the timber to Saigon.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) for the defendants.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

## THE CONFIDENCE TRICK. MASQUERADING AS A MERCANTILE MAGNATE.

A case of more than usual interest, was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Joseph Grimbale, a European, was charged (a) with receiving, by unlawful pretences, from the Rev. T. W. Pearce the sum of \$10; and (b) with not furnishing the Captain Superintendent of Police with certain particulars required by law.

Detective-Inspector J. J. Watt, prosecuting, stated that the defendant had been in the Colony for some time. He was discharged from the Civil Hospital on February 4th, and went to Canton for a month. On his return, he visited Mr. Pearce, and falsely represented himself as having just come over from Vancouver, for the purpose of taking up the management of an import and export business. Stating that he had left his purse behind at Canton, and that he had lost his bank-book, he asked for a loan. Mr. Pearce offered him \$5. He replied that that sum would not be sufficient to meet his immediate requirements, and contrived "by a series of lies and falsehoods" to get \$10. He had received money from several other persons in the Colony, and had been a perfect nuisance all the time he was in Hongkong.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): You admit having taken that money by telling lies? Defendant: Yes.

The defendant also pleaded guilty to the second charge.

Mr. Lindsell: You make no statement at all about yourself? Defendant: No.

The defendant was sentenced to a month's hard labour on the first charge; and was fined \$20, in default fourteen days' imprisonment, on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

"A YOUNG SCOUNDREL."

THE NEED FOR A REFORMATORY.

The need for a disciplinary institution for juvenile offenders was illustrated again yesterday when a little boy, scarcely as high as the dock, was charged before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, with stealing a bangle from an infant.

Mr. Lindsell (to the defendant): Why did you do it?—The defendant, whimpering and sobbing, explained that his mother had driven him away from home. For some time, he did odd jobs, and managed to get something to eat. Two days ago, he lost that work.

Mr. Lindsell desired to know if the boy's parents were in Court.

Inspector Boulger said the boy's father was dead. His mother told the Police that the lad "was a good-for-nothing."

Mr. Lindsell (sternly, to the defendant): Your mother says you are a young scoundrel. How old are you?—Defendant: Fourteen years.

Mr. Lindsell: Three weeks' and ten strokes with the birch.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1918 of 2 1/2 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and that 125,845.15 be written off for depreciation of plant and buildings and 15,567.79 be carried forward to new account.

## INDIAN CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

## MIDNIGHT CALL AT GOVERNMENT OPIUM FACTORY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Charn Singh, P.O. No. 193, was charged with (1) unlawfully giving a bribe to P.O. 471 with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant; (2) unlawfully being found at 3 a.m. in the Government opium depot with intent to commit a felony; and (3) with unlawfully misconducting himself in his capacity as Police constable.

Indian constable No. 471 deposed to having been offered \$40 or \$50 by a watchman and the defendant to allow them to take some opium from the Factory. The witness was on duty at the Factory between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. on April 6th, and at about 3 a.m. the defendant knocked at the door. Witness opened the door, and defendant gave some money to him, which he put in his pocket without counting. The defendant then went into the strong-room, and opened the safe with a key which he took from his person. The defendant took some opium from the safe and put it into a cloth which he took from one of his pockets. Soon afterwards Inspector Kent came in and arrested the defendant. Witness handed to Inspector Kent the money (\$40) which defendant had given him.

The defendant said he was on duty at the Central Station at 6 p.m. on April 4th, and, therefore, could not have had the conversation with the witness and the watchman, to which the witness had deposed.

Indian Sergeant No. 295 stated that at about 5.45 p.m. on April 4th, when he was posted inside the Opium Factory, the previous witness (Police Constable 471) reported to him that the defendant and a watchman wanted to take some opium from the Factory, and offered a bribe for this purpose. Witness reported the matter to Revenue Inspector Watt.

Revenue Inspector Watt said that, by arrangement, he met Inspector Kent at 12.30 on the morning of April 6th. They proceeded separately, by way of the Canal and thence to the Factory, by way of a door in Chan Tong Lane. Sergeant Cockle and McWalter also joined in the arrest. Sergeant Cockle and witness secreted themselves within view of the strong-room. At about 3 a.m. witness heard the safe being opened. He then saw the defendant try several keys before he opened the door, which was locked with a Chubb lock. Defendant then switched off the electric light and entered the strong-room. Sergeant Cockle and he rushed into the room and switched on the light. At the same time, Inspector Kent and Sergeant McWalter rushed in from the other side. Defendant was standing in the strong-room, at the third row of shelves, where brass pans of opium were stored. Witness' strong-room keys were hanging in the lock. Inspector Kent took a key from defendant's pocket and found that it fitted the safe.

Inspector Kent said the key which he took from the defendant's person appeared to have been filed down. The key was not his. On finishing work every day he locked the strong-room keys in his safe, the key of which was never out of his possession. The safe was always under the supervision of the constable on duty at the Opium Factory. There was only one key to the safe. The defendant had brought a tumbler of water with him, because raw opium stuck to everything unless water was used in handling it. It was only about two months since the defendant was transferred from the Factory.

Defendant pointed out that whereas the first witness had said that he had taken opium, Revenue Inspector Kent said that he had not taken any opium up to the time of his arrest.

Inspector Kent observed that, according to the evidence of the first witness, it was only a matter of conjecture whether the defendant had actually handled the opium or no.

Sergeant Cockle corroborated the evidence of Revenue Inspector Watt. Witness pointed his revolver at the defendant and said: "Hands up."

Inspector W. Kent said that he took the key, which fitted the safe, from the defendant's pocket. On the night in question, the defendant came to the Opium Factory in Police uniform, with a cape. He finished duty at 2 a.m. and obtained leave to go to the Sikh Gurdwara, but the Gurdwara did not open till 5.30 a.m.

The defendant said he was off duty at 2 a.m. on April 6th, and when he returned to the Central Police Station it was 2.30 a.m. At 2.45 a.m. he went upstairs and stayed there for about 15 minutes. He then came down and obtained leave from the Sergeant to go to the Gurdwara. On his way to the Sikh Temple, and when passing the Opium Factory, he wanted to answer a call of nature. Looking through the glass-doorway, he saw P.O. 471, who was looking through a broken glass-pane. He asked P.O. 471 to open the gate as he wanted to go inside. While returning, he was arrested.

The Magistrate asked Inspector Kent if the Police were paid anything extra for duty at the Opium Factory.

Inspector Kent replied in the negative. It was included in their Police duties. He relieved those on duty at the Factory once in three months.

The Magistrate observed that it was rather like putting temptation in their way, to which opinion Inspector Kent agreed.

The defendant was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, an application for bail being refused.

## PROVISIONS

## JUST RECEIVED

FROM

## NEW ZEALAND

Galantine of Veal, Ham, Tongue 60c. per tin.

Cambridge Sausages 1lb. tin 60c. " "

Oxford " " 80c. " "

Irish " " 80c. " "

Picnic Pies " " 80c. " "

Pork Pies " " 80c. " "

Chicken &amp; Ham in Jelly " " 90c. " "

Boar's Head Brawn " " 80c. " "

Ox Tongues " \$3.00 and \$4.25 " "

White Bait in 1lb. tin \$1.00 " "

Scotch Haggis " 80c. " "

Potted Meats in 5oz. tins 30c. " "

"IXL" Fruit in tins. Cherries, Plums,

Apricots, Peaches, per tin 35c.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT!

## LEST WE FORGET

\$250,000 Gold Production with a cast of 3,000 people.

Immortalizing the sinking of the "Lusitania" and Charles Frohman's last words:

"Why Fear Death? It is Life's Most Beautiful Adventure."

A MIGHTY PRESENTATION OF THE CAUSES THAT LED AMERICA INTO THE GREAT WAR.

## MATINEE

Sunday, April 13th, at 6 p.m.

THE LION'S WARD.

Featuring Betty Shade &amp; Paul Bourgeois

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

## MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

## AND ALL KINDS OF PASTES. AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2889.

Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K363.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

Just arrived

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED &amp; CASHMERE

## GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI.

## COOL

## SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Having placed our orders early we are able to offer our underwear at much lower prices than prevailing to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER  
ESTATES, LIMITED

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on APRIL 22nd, 1919, at 12 noon, when the dividend of 20 Shillings per share will be paid. The date of payment of the dividend of 20 Shillings per share is payable on 22nd instant.

By Order,  
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS  
Colonial Register.  
Hongkong, April 7th, 1919. [510]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD  
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).  
SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING OF  
BONDS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that arrangements have now been made to proceed with the redemption of the Loan, and that the Second Drawing of Bonds will take place on May 15th next. The date of payment of the numbers of "Drawn Bonds" will be announced in a subsequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs, [511]

## LOST.

BROWN CANTONESE CHOW DOG.  
Answers to name of "GROSS." Age about 6 years. License No. 160. Reward to anyone giving information resulting in its return to—

J. W. FRANKS,  
Victoria Gaol. [512]

## TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, Furnished from 1st June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.

Apply to—  
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings. [513]

## TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March, 1919, made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SEK deceased.

By

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,  
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

## on WEDNESDAY,

the 20th day of April, 1919,  
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,  
IN TWENTY LOTS,  
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY

situate and being Nos. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road standing on Inland Lot No. 200, Nos. 402 and 404, Queen's Road West, Nos. 6 and 7, San To Lane, and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 630, Nos. 61, 62, 127 and 128, Second Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section C and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 27, 31, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Centre Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 758, Nos. 23, 25 and 55, First Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 683, No. 43, Graham Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 196, No. 30, Peel Street, and No. 22, Gage Street, being respectively Section E and Section C of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria, Hongkong.

Lot 1 consists of the two semi-European Houses, No. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, held under a Crown Lease having 992 years to run.

Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402, Queen's Road West and No. 7, San To Lane.

Lot 3 comprises No. 406, Queen's Road West.

Lot 4 comprises Nos. 6, San To Lane, Nos. 6 and 6 are Nos. 127 and 128, Second Street.

Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are all held for a term of 992 years which 942 years are unexpired.

Lots 7 to 13 inclusive are Nos. 27, 31, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Centre Street, held under a Crown Lease having 942 years unexpired.

Lots 14, 15 and 16 comprise Nos. 61 and 53, Second Street and 55, First Street. These lots also have an unexpired term of 942 years.

Lots 16 and 17 are Nos. 23 and 25, First Street, held under a Crown Lease with 938 years unexpired.

Lot 18 is No. 43, Graham Street. This lot has 934 years to run.

Lots 19 and 20 are No. 30, Peel Street, and No. 22, Gage Street. They are both held under a Crown Lease having an unexpired term of 930 years. All the above houses except lot 1 are Chinese houses.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from, and sale plans of the property may be inspected at, the offices of—

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,  
24, Queen's Road Central,

or  
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer. [514]

## MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—  
MRS. McLEWEN,  
Government Civil Hospital. [541]

## INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article

"107 (a). The Board may employ Employment the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

"108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus or the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made under such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution was given prior to the meeting at which the resolution was passed and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

109 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange for such rate of exchange as the directors may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [535]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the HAMBUR ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, on TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, at 4 p.m., to consider and, if thought desirable, pass the following Resolution:—

"That it is the desire of the members of the Chamber that this Colony adopt the 'Daylight Saving System' to the extent of one hour, from May 1st next until September 30th next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward the clock one hour at 12 midnight on April 10th."

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 6th, 1919. [500]

## INTIMATIONS

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 10th day of April, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m., when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of \$25 each with the sum of \$25 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two fifths of one share of the nominal value of \$25 each with the sterling equivalent of \$7.35 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 8,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of \$25 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article

"106 (a). The Board may employ Employment the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

"107a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus or the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made under such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 106 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution was given prior to the meeting at which the resolution was passed and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange for such rate of exchange as the directors may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [538]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 8810 of the above Company for 50 Shares of the Company numbered 30656/70 and 30713/25 and Certificate No. 8811 of the said Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 1063/1067, 11497/640 and 30713/40 both in the name of Solomon Rasoon BENJAMIN, and dated the 17th day of May, 1917, have been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will henceforth be recognized. New Certificates for the said Shares have been issued to and in the name of the said Solomon Rasoon BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificates referred to above.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1919.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. [548]

## INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASE

IS

WATSON'S  
HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

Tel. 16.

## MARRIAGE.

JONES-SOLLY.—At H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, on April 4th, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, FRANK WILLIAM JONES, son of William Trolleyan Jones, of Lancashire, Tasmania, to BEATRICE VICTORIA MAUS SOLLY, youngest daughter of the late Emma Elizabeth and John Farley Solly, of Deal, Kent, England.

## DEATHS.

ACKERMANN.—At Yokohama, on March 27th, GEORGE R. ACKERMANN, LYNSBO.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on April 4th, CHRISTIAN PETER CHRISTENSEN LYNSBO (late of the Chinese Maritime Customs).  
THOMAS.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on April 3rd, PETER, the beloved husband of Mrs. P. THOMAS, aged 45 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10TH, 1919.

## NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS

Two or three years ago, when its suitability to the present age was questioned, the Government of Hongkong applied to itself, in effect, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN'S epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." The many suggested local improvements which have recently been showered upon it, however, serve to illustrate its shortcomings and to remind us of the way in which much of the progress in the past has been achieved. In addition to the more luxurious projects, including an up-to-date group of civic buildings, which have been submitted for the Victoria Memorial, there are such necessities as increased housing accommodation and means of transit for all sections of the community, additional hospital accommodation, improved provision for the care of lunatics, an industrial colony for women, a reformatory for juvenile offenders, harbour development, and a powerful commercial wireless station. Adequate housing is admittedly the most urgent of these, and it is to be regretted that the demand for a Commission to investigate the problem has been shelved. It is an open secret that the

Government has submitted certain proposals to the Colonial Office, but that is no reason for refusing to have the subject thoroughly explored, in the meantime, by an impartial body, as has been done in Singapore. The advantages to be gained from the appointment of a Commission are so manifest that it is only natural to draw the inference that the Government shrinks from taking this course for fear of the revelations that might be made. We should obtain a clear statement of the situation and a comprehensive and carefully considered scheme which, though it might be too ambitious to carry out at once in its entirety, would enable us to proceed methodically in accordance with a definite plan. In this way mistakes would be avoided into which there is a danger of falling by following a patch-work policy. Next in point of urgency to housing comes the harbour, the proper maintenance of which is vital to the Colony's continued prosperity. It is well-known that great attention is being devoted to the future of the Port of Shanghai, and that an International Committee of Consulting Engineers is to advise as to the relative merits of the numerous alternative schemes, which have been conceived in a spirit of boldness, for meeting the anticipated requirements of ocean shipping. To-day the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will ask the Government to appoint a Committee of experts to inquire into and report upon the condition of the channel by which vessels enter Hongkong Harbour, and the necessity or otherwise of ordering at once a modern dredging plant from Home. It is stated that some of the biggest ships which call at the Colony are unable to enter the harbour at all states of the tide. If that be true it is obviously high time that steps were taken to remove the obstacle, for the draught and speed of vessels is confidently expected to increase, and shipping delays will become so costly that, in order to avoid them, it is probable that a few years hence only first-class harbours possessing the most modern equipment will be used by first-class ocean traffic. Another requirement of the Colony, emphasised by the present cable delays, is a powerful commercial wireless station, and to-day Mr. HOLYOAK will move that arrangements be made at once for installing it. It is more than six years ago since this demand was made by the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. At that time, however, everyone seemed to be satisfied with the assurance of H.E. THE GOVERNOR that "a high-power station was not suitable for commercial work, as it could receive messages only from high-power stations." It was then agreed to concur in the suggestion of the Secretary of State that a 5-kilowatt station should be erected for ship-to-shore communication, on the understanding that "if hereafter the Imperial Government erects a high-power station at Hongkong in connection with the Imperial Wireless scheme it will be available for long-distance commercial work."

In the interval a radio-telegraphic station of medium range has been established at Cape d'Aguilar and a long-range Marconi station has been erected on Stonecutters Island. Is there any reason, now that the war is over, why this last should not be made "available for long-distance commercial work," as promised by Sir HENRY MAY?

In discussing the idea of an Imperial Wireless chain in the House of Commons on August 7th, 1912, the Postmaster-General indicated that, in addition to providing for the transmission of all Naval and Military messages required for defensive purposes, it was considered practicable that a considerable number of commercial messages could be dispatched, thereby incidentally reducing considerably the cable rates between different portions of the Empire.

Captain and Mrs. W. Russell left the Colony on Tuesday on the *Elpenor*.

Mr. A. McKirdy, Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, left the Colony, yesterday, on the *Persia Maru*.

The *Antiochus* left the Harbour shortly after 1 p.m. yesterday afternoon. H.M.S. *Suffolk* followed her half-an-hour later.

Sir William Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson, who had been making an extended stay in the Colony, left yesterday on the *Persia Maru*.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Hongkong Police for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of an old Chinese man at Whitfield on March 27th.

Lieut. D. Klein, of the Coolie Corps, wrote from France in February that he was hoping to leave for China with Mr. Rowland, of Messrs. Reiss & Co., some time in late March.

A Chinese servant girl was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for wounding and cutting her mistress and another servant girl.

Among those who are passing through the Colony on the *Andre Lebon*, which leaves to-day for Marseilles, is the Marquis Fueni Confalonieri, the Italian Ambassador to Paris, who is returning to Europe.

The application made by the Singapore Authorities for the extradition of a Chinese accused of committing a larceny at the Commercial Press, Singapore, was granted by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Miss Nellie Saunders, daughter of the Rev. Alex. R. Saunders, of the China Inland Mission, Yangchow, has passed her finals in medicine and surgery at the University of Aberdeen, obtaining the degrees of M.B., C.M.

Captain R. Wood, M.M., D.C.M., and Black Watch, wrote on February 11th that he was still in hospital in Newcastle recovering from a wound, but hoped to leave in about a fortnight. Capt. Wood will return to China and take up his work on our staff (says the *N.C. Daily News*) so soon as he is released from the Army.

The *Tarama*, which arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday from San Francisco, had a chapter of accidents between Penang and Hongkong. At Penang she lost her fourth engineer, who was drowned while bathing; subsequently she collided with a fishing smack, which was sunk; and then lost a Chinese seaman, who was buried at sea.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday:—Bubonic plague, 10 (10 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 15 (8 deaths); enteric fever, 1 (1 death); and small-pox, 1 (1 death). Three cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague and four cases (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever were notified on Tuesday.

While Mrs. Goggin, wife of Mr. G. W. Goggin, sub-manager of the Bank Line, Ltd., was walking along Conduit Road, just below Sir Paul Chater's residence, on the afternoon of March 31st, a Chinese suddenly appeared from the side of the road, and snatched her hand-bag, which, fortunately, contained only \$1.50 in cash and some letters. Mrs. Goggin was far too surprised and frightened to do anything, and the thief made good his escape.

At Holy Trinity Church, Stroud Green, on February 10th, Lieut. F. W. Baker, of the B.A.T. Co., Shanghai, was married to Miss C. E. Roberts, V.A.C., of Aber, Bangor, North Wales. Lieut. Baker met Miss Roberts while she was engaged in Red Cross work behind the British line. A number of Shanghai friends were present at the service. The bridegroom will go back with his coolies to China, where he will be joined later by the bride, and they will proceed for a holiday in Japan.

A pleasant evening was spent by the members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess at Victoria Barracks on Tuesday, when the members assembled to bid farewell to certain members who were leaving for Home. A whist-drive was held and prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. May; 2nd, Mrs. Rasmussen. Men: 1st, Sergt. Goodwin; 2nd, R. S. M. Tutton, D.C.M. Master-Gunner May carried out the duties of M.C. and presented the prizes to the successful players at the conclusion of the drive, and Mrs. May kindly undertook the arrangements for refreshments. The Company settled down to a musical evening after the drive. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Roberts, Davis, Lampard, May, etc., and Mr. Duff delighted the Company with two excellent recitations. During the evening Master-Gunner May presented O.S.M. (I.G.) Youngman, Sergt. Conner, Haskings, Drummond and C.Q.M.S. Barker with a small present each on behalf of the Mess Sports Club, and wished them bon voyage.

O.S.M. Youngman responded on behalf of the R.G.A. party, and Sergt.-Major Duff expressed appreciation of the kindness and consideration the Chinese repatriation party had received from the members of the Mess and from the 88th Co. R.G.A., to which Company the party had been attached.



## MILITARY NEUTRALISATION OF LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

### FRANCE TO HAVE THE SAAR COALFIELDS.

#### INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE. AGREEMENT ON EVERY QUESTION TO BE SOON REACHED.

PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—  
Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by the French Press, begged the public to give the "Big Four" another fortnight's credit. That was not too much for those who assumed the gigantic task of rebuilding the old world. An agreement would soon be reached, he said, on every question concerning Germany.

#### THE RHINE LEFT BANK AND SAAR COALFIELDS.

PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—  
The French Press, generally, is becoming more optimistic. They state that the Supreme War Council has reached a decision as regards the military neutralisation of the left bank of the Rhine, and the cession to France of territorial rights over the Saar coal mines.

#### REPARATION.

PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—  
Regarding reparation, the French papers allege that, out of every year's contribution by Germany, France will get 55 per cent. This annual payment will vary in amount each year, the exact sum being fixed by experts every twelve months.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SOLUTION OF THE REPARATION QUESTION.

PARIS, April 8th.

The Council of Four appointed a Committee consisting of M. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Mr. E. S. Montagu, British Secretary of State for India; and Mr. John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form the proposals for the solution of the reparation question.—*American Wireless.*

#### THE RENEWED ARMISTICE EFFECT ON GERMAN PEOPLE.

PARIS, April 7th.

A Havas message states:—  
After the signature of the Spa Agreement, the German Plenipotentiaries declared that the measures adopted would tend to tranquillise the spirit of the German people.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

#### DELEGATIONS TO BE ALLOWED TO STATE THEIR VIEWS.

LONDON, April 1st.

A meeting held to-day by non-official members of the House of Commons was disposed to assist the passage of the Bill for Indian constitutional reforms on general lines.

A Committee was formed consisting of Sir J. D. Ross, (Chairman); T. J. Ben-  
nett, (Secretary); Arthur Murray, J. O'Grady, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Collins, Sir Henry Howe, and G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

The meeting resolved to afford delegations from India opportunities to state their views.

#### SILVER FOR INDIA.

#### TWO MILLION DOLLARS WORTH SHIPPED.

NEW YORK, April 1st.

Silver to the value of two millions of dollars has been shipped to India.

#### INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES. PRESIDENT WILSON'S SENTIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The U.S. Secretary for War, Mr. Newton Baker, informed the members of the Mission from the Philippines Legislature, who hope for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, that that hope was in President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant complete independence, which had been denied to the Filipino people.

Mr. Baker said he believed with President Wilson that they would be able to send home word that the American people love liberty too dearly not to desire to extend it to others.

Mr. Baker read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, which was as follows:—

Washington, March 3rd.

Will you please express to the gentlemen of the Commission representing the Philippines Legislature my regret that I have been unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them, and that it will result in bringing about that independence set forth in the declaration of the Legislature approving the sending of the Commission to the United States.

I have been deeply gratified with the support and the encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippines Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing.

We people of the United States have reasons for taking the deepest pride in the policy to support the Filipino people, and though unable to meet the Commission the Filipino people cannot be absent from my thoughts.

Not the least important labour of the Conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker peoples of the world less perilous—a labour which should be of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people. I am sorry that I cannot look into the face of the gentlemen of this Mission from the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and think of their earnest labours, and that the idea most in sight is being undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent unity. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate duly to them my own feelings and thoughts.

Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in a statement, said that his experience of the islands had convinced him that the obstacle to independence that appeared to exist a few years ago had been cleared away.

What formal action in the granting of independence Congress must take the Administration would present later to Congress at an opportune time.—*American Wireless.*

#### MISSION'S THANKS.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Philippines Mission cabled President Wilson thanking him for his reassuring letter, which was read by Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, on the latter receiving the Mission on Friday, and wishing President Wilson success at the Peace Conference.—*American Wireless.*

#### COMPULSORY LABOUR LAW IN BOHEMIA.

A recent meeting of the National Assembly at Prague, a Government measure concerning the unemployed was sanctioned. The new enactment abolishes the Sunday allowance, limiting the maximum sum allowable to 10 crowns (8s.) per week for unemployed persons with families.

It also contains a special section, introducing compulsory labour into the new Czech-Slovak State, which runs thus: "All subjects are obliged, according to their respective physical and mental capacities, to work for their own account and their dependents. Every unemployed person is bound to accept such work as may be offered him by the public administration."

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### CHINA DETERMINED TO BREAK ALL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FETTERS.

PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—  
Indications of China's resolution to break all political and economic fetters culminated in a long communication issued by the Chinese Peace Delegation in Paris, calling for the nullification of the famous twenty-one demands and abrogation of the forced Japanese Notes and Treaties of 1915, as incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny, and points to the new condition of affairs in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung.

#### CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The general discontent which has been brewing in the outdoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs for some time past has now resulted—after some serious consideration and representation—in the Inspector-General increasing the pay of all employees, and according to many of the proposals submitted by the latter. Judging from reports, the members are highly grateful and satisfied and will now, with better prospects, "carry on" their work as best they can.

Some further consideration must, however, still be shown for those who live in out-stations. If adequate security to life cannot be guaranteed or assistance be procured nearby in case of danger, surely it is only reasonable that full compensation should be given for any loss incurred, more especially when in the execution of duty. More regard should also be shown for an employee's life. A man who was in charge of an out-station some five years ago was attacked by pirates and, after a struggle, barely escaped with his life. The Customs station was completely looted, and the officer lost his entire belongings. No compensation was ever given to him, though he was instrumental in effecting the arrest of one of the ringleaders and recovering some of the Customs property.

The pirate, after a fair trial, was subsequently shot, and the officer, badly shaken by his recent experience, was transferred to Foochow. The ringleader's gang, discovering this, wrote several letters threatening the officer that should he ever come South they would take his life. Yet a few months back, the Inspector-General, who have full cognizance of the sad affair, re-transferred this very man to Kungmum, where the piracy occurred. Is this not unwise? And who will be responsible should anything happen?

Employees working in light-houses are worse paid than the outdoor staff, and more consideration should be given to them.

All employees in the Service, irrespective of nationality, are loyal and much respect their Chief, who, in turn, should see that they are all properly cared for and receive every encouragement and support.

#### CATTLE BREEDING IN HONGKONG.

Mr. George E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong, supplies his Government with some interesting particulars relative to dairying in Hongkong:—

It is noteworthy (he says) that after years of persistent endeavour and constant disappointment, Hongkong's chief dairy interest (the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co.) has succeeded in selling up the guinea in its herd caused by death and other causes during the past year, with a stock bred on the company's farms. This is the first year that the concern has not found it necessary to import cattle.

The success of the concern due to its most modern scientific management has been increasing in recent years and the company during the past year has acquired a monopoly of the manufacture of ice in the colony, which is operated in connection with its meat curing and packing departments.

However, by reason of the high cost of live stock throughout the world and the high freight rates, the maintenance of the quantity and quality of its herd from abroad is a very serious matter. That the company has finally demonstrated that imported stock can successfully be bred in this climate and under conditions obtaining in live-stock breeding in this part of the world means much for dairying in the Far East, particularly in the tropical portion of the Far East.

The meat-canning enterprise of this Hongkong concern has developed little in the past few months because of the difficulty of securing machinery and supplies from the United States or Europe. The company is now securing some machinery of local manufacture and expects to commence operations on a fair scale in the immediate future. Other machinery of the most modern sort will be obtained as soon as it may be had.

#### PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 2nd.

#### HOPES AND FEARS.

Peking has alternately given itself up this week to hopes and fears. Hopes rose high on receipt of telegrams from Shanghai indicating that the delegates had agreed to resume the Peace Conference. Hopes gave way to fears when it was learned that the Southern delegates were inclined to discredit the report of Commissioner Chang Jui-chi that fighting had ceased in Shensi. According to statements published here, Tsen Chun-huan is represented as having suggested to the Government that only reports from Southern sources should be given credence to by the Government, but this must be the mis-statement of an enemy. Tsen has usually displayed more reasonableness than is indicated by such a request. However, the report is indicative of the absurd rumours which are in circulation and tend to keep the populace in a state of excitement.

Despite all that is happening or not happening in Shensi, there is an evident disposition on the part of the delegates to get together again. They must realise that, unless they attempt a settlement, the condition of the country will become even worse, and the nation, displaying to the world, incapacity for self-government, will have to be treated as such. The Southern delegates may reasonably interpret the Shensi Tuchen's military operations as a breach of the armistice and an expression of the insincerity of the North, but they should not forget that the personnel of the Northern delegation is free from tuchunate representation and is, consequently, a more satisfactory body with which to deal than any which included military delegates. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the better elements in the North are just as anxious to be free from military dictatorship as those in the South, and, if the Conference be permitted to break up without reaching its legitimate conclusion, it means that these better elements will be deprived of the support of their countrymen in the South who are like-minded. It is true that the President is associated with the militarily dominated Cabinet, but the association is none of his seeking, and, were he free to choose his own assistants in the government of the country, there would be few of the present ministry retained. He needs the support of the South in his struggle for the elimination of the Tuchen and their burdensome and dangerous armies, and this should be borne in mind in all discussions affecting the Conference and its possibilities.

FRONTIER PROBLEMS.  
All kinds of reports and rumours are heard regarding trouble in Mongolia and Bolshevik dangers on the northern frontier, but just how much truth they contain is difficult to say. To separate the chaff from the wheat is not an easy task. Undoubtedly a separatist movement has been promoted in Outer Mongolia, but reliable information, as opposed to official information, indicates that it is by no means spontaneous. As a matter of fact, efforts in this direction seem to have failed. However, there is an evident desire to give employment to the National Defence Army, and the military party are credited with the desire to utilise the defection of Russia as an opportunity to re-conquer Outer Mongolia and bring it more definitely under the control of Peking. Unfortunately, the exchequer is empty and there are no funds available to finance the expedition, but it is possible that money may come from the usual sources and put the militarists in a position to attempt to gratify their ambition. How far the scheme is in accord with Japanese desires cannot, of course, be stated, but this much is certain that it cannot be carried into execution without the approval of the Japanese.

A FLASCO.  
In this connection, reference should be made to the resignation of Kung Hsing-chuan. When the Minister of Finance was approached with a view to finding the wherewithal to finance the transportation of troops he informed the Minister of War that it could not be done. The latter declined to accept such a decision. What was the use of a Minister of Finance if he could not produce money when required for governmental purposes? Such, in effect, was the rejoinder of the Minister of War, who seemed to have the support of his colleagues in the Cabinet. Kung naturally resented such an attitude, and, on reaching his office, tendered his resignation and proceeded to Tientsin.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

#### CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 10th.

#### THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai, dated the 7th inst., states that the peace envoys have decided to resume the conference on the 9th inst. as they are satisfied that the fighting in Shensi has stopped. It is stated that the peace envoys propose to conclude their deliberations in a fortnight. The subjects to be discussed include the Eighth Year public loan, the War Participation loan, and the troops of the War Participation Bureau.

#### A RAILWAY LOAN.

We are informed that the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has obtained a loan of one million dollars from a merchant by permission of the Peking War-chiao. The War-chiao has notified the British Minister the lender, Chow San-san, who is a British subject.

#### THE TUCHUNSHIP.

It is stated that General Luk Wing-tung is proposing to change the Tuchunship of Canton, and that Tam Ho-ming, Tuchun of Kwangsi, or Ma-chai, Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, will be appointed successor to Mok Wing-son, who will be transferred back to Kwangsi.

#### MORE TROOPS DISBANDED.

The military leader of Waichow, has reported that the 7th and 8th regiments of the Patrolling Guards have been disarmed and disbanded, as they were alleged to be concerned in the mutiny which was suppressed at Shek-Lung yesterday.

#### PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has permitted Chang King-yew, Tuchun of Hunan, to raise a loan of 4 million yen from a certain Japanese firm for the opening of Changsha as a treaty port.

The troops of the War Participation Bureau are undergoing regular training as they are expected to be needed in the near future.

#### SIN WITHOUT WAITING TO LEARN WHETHER IT HAD BEEN ACCEPTED OR NOT.

When the President and the Premier learned of what had happened they were considerably disquieted, and instructed the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to travel to Tientsin and induce the much offended minister to return. The mission was successful, and Kung is again back in his office, though report had it that the Minister of War threatened to resign if Kung came back. Of such was the members of the present Cabinet.

#### ANOTHER THREAT.

A report, which has not yet been denied and may be regarded as correct, is that Japan has threatened to hold China responsible for any financial and commercial loss resulting to Japanese interests through the premature disclosure by the Chinese Government of the secret Sino-Japanese treaties. Comment is scarcely necessary. Japan's conduct is in striking contrast with that of the Americans and British, who see no objection to the disclosure of agreements between the Chinese Government and their respective nationals.

#### THE TIENTSIN FRADAS.

Investigation of the circumstances attending the fracas at Tientsin, in which American marines and Chinese soldiers were concerned is still proceeding, the chief point at issue being the rather serious injuries inflicted upon an American marine, and the official act concerned with the denial that an American marine was held in the Japanese goal. In order to put the American case in an unimpeachable light the commander of the American troops in Tientsin officially called at the Japanese Consulate on Saturday, and expressed regret for the incident which occurred in the Japanese Consulate on the night of March 15th, when an assault was committed by American marines upon several Japanese visitors then resident in the Consulate.

#### KOREANS ARRESTED.

Chinese newspapers are making much capital out of the arrest of three Koreans in the capital under Japanese instructions. One version has already appeared so I give the story as related to me as the Japanese Legation.

The Koreans were not arrested by the Japanese but by the Chinese police. They were not arrested on charges indicating any political motive but on charges of complicity in a burglary perpetrated at the residence of the secretary and accountant of the Corporation of the Japanese community in Peking. This burglary was perpetrated on the night of March 23rd, and was evidently committed by some one who knew the movements of the owner of the house. On the occasion in question, while the owner was spending some time in the Japanese library, adjoining, as was his wont, his sick wife was alarmed by the sudden appearance in the room of a man whose head was covered by a cloth and whose identity was disguised. This man picked up the portable safe containing the monies of the corporation and made off. The woman screamed, but by the time her husband and other Japanese appeared on the scene the burglar had escaped. Investigation by the Chinese and Japanese police suggested that the theft had been perpetrated by some one with a knowledge of the house or in collusion with an inmate. Finally suspicion fell on two Koreans living in an inn outside Chienmen together with the Korean boy of the official of the corporation. Practically the same continued in the safe was found in the possession of one of the two men arrested. The arrest of the trio was carried out by Chinese police, who handed the men over to Japanese police, who sent them to the Japanese Consul at Tientsin for trial.







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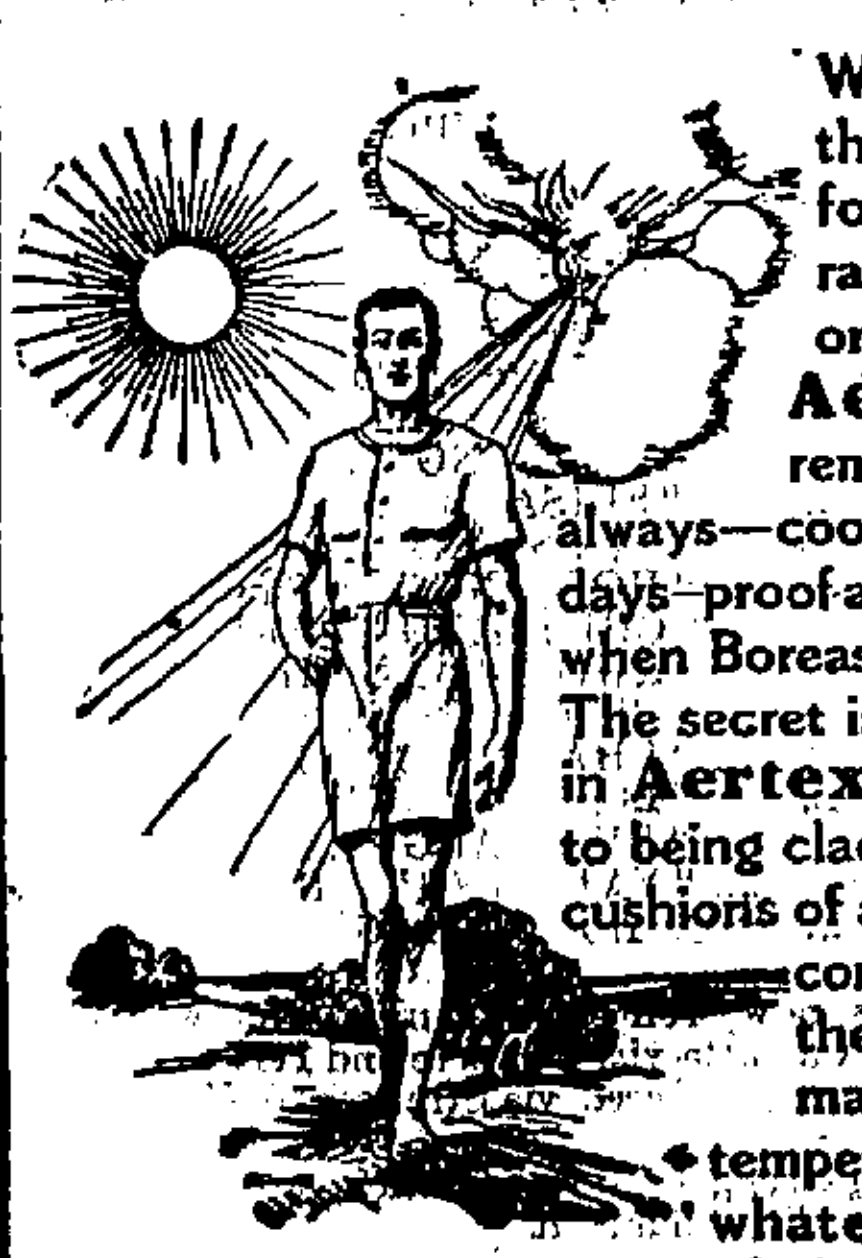
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To-morrow  
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**PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE  
CONFERENCE.**  
[FROM DR. E. J. DILLON.]

Already those who based their future national arrangements upon the payment by Germany of all war expenses occasioned are likely to experience a deep disappointment, and many others may be likewise disillusioned whose claims would have been satisfied if officially put forward together with the peace conditions soon after the armistice. To-day the Germans are much more self-reliant than when suing for an armistice, and appear to resolve to employ the European crisis of production as a lever for securing their own peace conditions. "When the Allies present their belated bill they may be met with a refusal of the labouring classes to work to pay mere debts. Already the workmen are folding their arms, and receiving unemployment relief rather than manufacture goods and create wealth for the Entente nations. No such complicated puzzle as this has ever before confronted peace negotiators, and the consequences of such action to the Allies and the world would be incalculable.

It is a pity the delegates are still hindered by the contentious politics of the Lebanon and the Hedjaz from making peace with Germany and terminating the general crisis of production in Europe. When the treaty day finally arrives, as it probably will in June, and the Germans are admitted to Paris, they will insist on laying their view-point before the plenipotentiaries, and attempting to show cause why this or that stipulation should be abandoned. This claim will necessarily be allowed, and it is quite conceivable that the Germans may convince the Allies that on grounds, overlooked, or for reasons unforeseen, certain of the proposed conditions must be modified. All this will necessitate a re-opening of discussions, wasting more time, and perhaps sowing discord among the Allies whose extraordinary unanimity the French Minister, M. Tardieu, has been feelingly and perseveringly eulogising. This is only one of the minor untoward results which delay may engender. The economic-social problem, now acute, comprehends and absorbs all political questions and cannot be left unsolved, nor will any solution be satisfactory which is not accepted by unanimous Europe. For this, among other reasons, it behoves the European peoples to conclude peace without avoidable delay.

**GERMANY AND INDEMNITIES.**  
Germany's capacity to pay indemnities to the Allies is limited by a variety of considerations which are generally lost sight of. For example, whatever amount she can contribute will not be transferable this year, and therefore will not perceptibly relieve the Budgets of the Allied nations. Consequently, "countries" like France and Italy must resort to internal loans, and taxation, so long eschewed, will also have to be employed to ease the situation, and at this point political difficulties may ensue. During the war France increased her income from taxation only by \$28,000,000 owing to the loss of her richest provinces, and about \$80,000,000 of France's pre-war income will cease in consequence of Russia's insolvency. Germany's ability to ease the strain on Allied finances depends on two things—her gold reserve and her productive capacity. Her gold supply is estimated at \$100,000,000, but it is used as cover for such an enormous paper issue that its transfer would cause a financial collapse. Germany's productive capacity is measured by the absorbing power of the Allied markets. The higher the annual payments demanded by the victorious States the greater the strain imposed on their own industrial organism, and beyond a certain point the organism could not stand it. Consequently, the internal debts of the Continental Allies must be met by internal loans and taxation. On the extent and incidence of the tax levied will depend the gravity of the ensuing political crises. The French economist, M. Thery, in the *Figaro* pleads earnestly for a financial alliance of the victorious States, particularly for a common fund for liquidating Germany's debts, on the ground that otherwise the rich nations would involuntarily sacrifice the interests of the minor. He would group all the expenses and damages resulting from the war under the form of a unified debt, with the joint guarantee of all the Allied nations. The minor States would benefit by the credit of Great Powers, who, in turn, would have the satisfaction of seeing the moral and material alliance enduring for a longer period.—*Daily Telegraph*.

**ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.  
KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

A special correspondent in Berlin writes:—  
"An examination of the records of the German Foreign Office for the period of the war has brought to light conclusive evidence of the fact that Germany shared the guilt of Turkey in connection with the Armenian atrocities perpetrated in 1915, 1916, and 1917. The German Government not only refused to take any steps to put an end to the massacres and the other cruelties, but actually encouraged the Turks in their policy of treating the Armenians with systematic brutality."  
The personal guilt of the ex-emperor, of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, of Herr Zimmermann, of Herr Michaelis, of Herr von Kuhlmann, and of the late Count Hertling, is clearly shown by the documents found in the Wilhelmstrasse, which contain sufficient evidence to have the ex-Kaiser put on his trial for the murder of Armenian men and women. Many of the German State papers relating to Armenia reveal the cynical callousness of German policy, and it has never been revealed before.—*French Press*.

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1ST FLOOR, No. 38, NATHAN ROAD Kowloon (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises).  
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**FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.**  
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**UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.**  
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that these EXAMINATIONS will be commenced on MONDAY, July 14th, 1919. Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the "Registrar," The University, Hongkong.  
Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 7th, 1919.  
The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.  
(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of \$40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.  
(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.  
Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.  
The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1919." [503]

**FRENCH LESSONS.**  
G. MOUSSON.  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [41]

**HONGKONG DOG & POULTRY SHOW 1919.**

Above SHOW will be held on SATURDAY next, APRIL 12TH.  
Dog judging commences at 3 P.M. Sharp.  
Refreshments by WISEMAN, LTD.  
Band of the 18th Infantry (by kind permission of Major Morgan and Officers). Servants' passes are now ready and may be obtained from the undersigned.

**G. W. GEGG,**  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919. [503]

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

TUESDAY, April 15th,  
THURSDAY, April 17th,  
at 9.15 p.m.

THE WORLD FAMOUS  
**LEO CHERNIAVSKY**  
JAN CHERNIAVSKY  
MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY  
Three Great Solists combining a wonderful Trio.  
New York Times: Their wonderful talent amounting to genius.  
Reserved Seats ... \$3.  
Unreserved Seats ... \$2 & \$1.  
BOOK TO-DAY at MOUTRIE & Co. [508]

**ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**

**STAINER'S**

"CRUCIFIXION"  
GOOD FRIDAY, 9.15 P.M.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.**

**REGARDING NOTICE** of cancellation of accommodation booked for the Company's April and May sailings.  
We are now informed that a certain amount of first-class accommodation will be available on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," to sail MAY 1st, while accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," to sail MAY 29th, will be entirely available. The sailing of the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," MAY 14th, is definitely cancelled as from this port.  
Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," MAY 1st, will, if desired, be given passage on that date in order of original application, to the extent of accommodation available.  
Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," MAY 29th, will, if desired, be given their original allotment.  
The undersigned will be glad to receive advice from all concerned as promptly as possible.  
**P. D. SUTHERLAND,**  
General Agent, Passenger Dept. [502]

**SOMETHING NEW WISEMAN'S TEA.**

Our own packing and blending from the choicest Ceylon and China Teas.  
— TRY IT —  
1lb. This 30 Cents. [579]

**Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s**

**PACIFIC PORTS**  
Trade & Service Bureau.  
11, Ice House St.  
Tel. 696. [410]

**G. A. R. NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.  
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, April 11th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Police Office Building),  
**EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** comprising—  
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantel, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Bed Chamber, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
HAVING been favoured with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, April 13th, 1919, at 11 A.M.,  
The well known Steamer Launch "KUNG HONG" as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.  
Gross Tonnage ... 105.89  
Net ... 57.87  
Length ... 114.7  
Breadth ... 81.3  
Depth ... 3.5  
Inspecting orders, conditions of sale and all particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, or from Mr. P. W. Golding, Solicitor.  
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, April 14th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,  
A quantity of  
**MISCELLANEOUS GOODS**, comprising—  
Blankets, Serge, Towels, Soap, Gramophones, Typewriters, Post Card, Cameras, Brushes, Skates, Bicycles, Provisions, and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS**, comprising—  
Blackwood chair, Teakwood Mirror-door Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Umbrella Stand, Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Ornaments, Dining and Card Tables, Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Bronze Figures, Desks, Glass and Crockery Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Blue and White Vases, Bowls and Plates and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919. [524]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALES REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction,  
On FRIDAY, April 25th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
The Steam Vessel "KUNG CHING" as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Horta Wharf, Kowloon.  
HULL—Teakwood.  
Length—125 feet.  
Beam—18 feet.  
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.  
ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 11 1/2 in. by 24 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condenser.  
BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-tubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inch.  
Working pressure 150 lbs. per square inch.  
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HUGHES,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 31st, 1919. [506]







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELJERMAN" LINE.

(MILFFMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" sailing about 20th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to RICE & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 10th Apr. 3 P.M.
SWATOW, WINGAI, CHIFOO & Tsin	"HUGHOW"	On 10th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Apr. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"CHINCHUA"	On 14th Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 15th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND BOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... THURSDAY, 10th Apr. at 1 P.M.  
"HAINONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 16th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

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## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 31st, 1919.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.

For New York via the Panama Canal,

S.S. "ECLIPSE" ... April 14th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building's Office Road.

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Tickets Interchangeable.

P & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line, or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.

22, Des Vieux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Mon. 21st Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	MIYU MARU 12,330 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSTUA MARU 10,980 tons	Sat. 3rd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Middle of April.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHIMBU MARU	Fri. 18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.  
2. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

G. YABUDA, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 225

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORSA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YOKOHAMA
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 10th April.
	"NERA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES  
HAIPHONG, SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOUBERT.

Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"VANCOUVER MARU" ... Saturday, 26th April.  
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.  
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

SAIGON  
"ARIAKE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"KOSHO MARU" ... Monday, 14th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.  
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.  
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.  
"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 10 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

MR. YAMAHAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

April 22nd, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princess Buildings

O. H. BUTLER, Manager and Passenger Agent,  
Lee Hooi Street.

Tel. 1045.



